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- 126. At all relevant times and commencing in or about May 2007, and continuing until December 29, 2009, the Server was maintained for the purpose of storing e-mail, processing and storing the developing collective **IP** of the Plaintiff Corporations including, but not limited to, the fixed command Codes embedded in the **IP** manuscripts together with the joint methods, techniques and processes of the joint **eoBny** and **Indiezone** micro billing and processing systems music portal.
- 127. At all relevant times the Server was located in the Minnesota offices of **Indiezone** and was used by **Rooke** and **Rogness** for interstate commerce and e-mail communications by the Plaintiff Corporations between its third-party vendors, investors and between Defendants **Rogness** and **Rooke** and the California offices of Plaintiff Corporations.
- 128. At all relevant times commencing in or about May 2007, Defendants Rogness and Rooke were authorized to access the Server for the limited purpose of furthering the development of the Plaintiffs' IP.
- 129. Commencing May 2007, Plaintiffs maintained both a written copy of their developing IP and developing Trade Secrets Manuals as well as a copy of said IP and Trade Secret Manuals in electronic format which was password protected stored or otherwise deposited-maintained on the Server.
- 130. At all relevant times material hereto, so as to monitor and limit the access and maintain the Server Plaintiff Corporations instituted a policy and/or protocol of safeguarding their **IP** and Trade Secrets by requiring employees to develop unique usernames and passwords when accessing the Server and otherwise storing or retrieving the Companies' **IP** and Trade Secret information.
- 131. Commencing May 2007, the employee users of said Server were, on demand, required to provide a written copy of their user name and access password and otherwise agreed to provide a departure debriefing at the end of their employment with the Companies so as to allow new employees to immediately access the Server change usernames and passwords as well as retrieve Plaintiffs' IP and/or Trade Secrets.
- 132. From time-to-time, by reason of the ongoing development of the deployment strategies for the **IP** and Trade Secrets changes were updated on the Server.

- 133. Commencing May 2007, the electronic username and password protected IP and electronic copies of the Plaintiffs' Trade Secret Manuals were maintained on the Server in Minnesota.
- 134. Commencing May 2007, IP and Trade Secret information was internally shared and otherwise exchanged among Plaintiff Corporations via a secured e-mail network where unique e-mail addresses- identifiers were created and maintained on the Server.
- 135. Commencing May 2007, Defendants Rooke and Rogness created e-mail addresses using the unique identifiers todd@indiezonc.com and joe@Indiezone and relevant alias.
- 136. At all times material hereto, defendants were aware of the purpose of the unique usernames and passwords and agreed to disclose said passwords upon demand by **eoBuy** and **Indiezone**.
- 137. Said user names and passwords were unique to and known only by Rooke and Rogness wherein said user names and passwords were used to maintain secrecy-monitor access to the protected materials housed on the host server and used to support the development of the IP and Trade Secret applications.
- 138. Commencing May 2007, whenever Defendants Rooke and Rogness wanted to gain access to the Server they entered their unique access usernames and passwords to the security systems for the Server so as to deposit and otherwise access Plaintiffs' IP and Trade Secret Manuals in the performance of their daily duties as work for hire employees of Indiezone.
- 139. Commencing in or about 2007 and continuing until October 2009, Defendants Rooke and Rogness worked from the Indiezone office located in Eden Prairie Minnesota and would from time-to-time visit the Indiezone offices located in California.
- 140. Over the course of the next 18 months extensive technological and strategic advancement was achieved including the development of **Indiczone Ad-Engine** a unique process not generally known by the public whereby a next generation music distribution

 platform (Indiezone Ad-Engine) was created which included a platform to enable consumers to engage with advertisers and earn money using the Ad-Engine to make purchases online or offline in the real world in micro-fractional sales and purchases.

- 141. The Indiczone Ad-Engine was designed and included a license tailored-made and adapted to implementation of the coBuy payment platform, wherein: 1) beginning on or about July 27, 2007 Cynergy Systems, a US based software development company was presented with a Request for Quote of Indiczone's Ad-Engine in UML (Unified Markup Language): 2) that on August 19, 2007, Indiczone submitted its UML documents for software development executing a Statement of Work (SOW) with Cynergy Systems resulting in the creation by Cynergy Systems of a software implementation of the Indiczone music platform, the Indiczone Ad-Engine as well as a custom coBuy implementation of the payment technology required to underpin the transaction and accounting services of the platform, together with the combined unique trade secret processes of coBuy and Indiczone IP.
- 142. The joint **eoBuy-Indiezone** systems were prepared for launch in beta mode; wherein on February 22, 2008, as directed by Fennelly for the purpose of raising investors' capital for **Indiezone's** entry into the e-commence market and deployment of the joint processes, **Rogness** created a promotional video presenting the unique features and joint processes of the **coBuy** and **Indiezone** process.
- 143. On or about June 2, 2009, the Plaintiff Corporations adopted the service mark Music.Me, capturing the domain name and otherwise establishing Plaintiff Corporations' exclusive right to ownership and use to the name chosen and assigned to their strategic joint deployment of the Indiezone Ad-Engine.

# DEFENDANTS ROOKE AND ROGNESS SCHEME TO EXTORT A LARGER SHARE IN THE OWNERSHIP OF Indie Zone

144. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, based on e-mails and other documentation dispatched by the Defendants Rooke and Rogness that each knew Plaintiffs' joint deployment of its **IP** was soon to be released and wanted to renegotiate their contracts and equity positions with **Indiezone**.

- 145. Commencing on or September 8, 2008, Rooke and Rogness complained to Fennelly that they were dissatisfied with the terms of their employment and shareholder equity packages and demanded additional equity from **Indiezone** for the work they had done on the development of the Companies' **IP** and Trade Secrets.
- 146. On or about September 8, 2008, notwithstanding their knowledge that, as Fennelly had advised them during the negotiations for employment, they could not obtain a greater shareholder interest in **Indiezone**, **Rooke** and **Rogness** presented a new business organizational plan to Fennelly demanding a greater shareholder interest and/or ownership in **Indiezone**, wherein in a predicate act in violation of their contractual agreements designed to extort money/property from Plaintiffs, on or about September 8, 2008, Defendants **Rooke** and **Rogness**, who were in Minnesota dispatched and presented a written communication, via internet transmission, to the Plaintiff Corporations in California demanding a change to the capital structure of the **Indiezone** equity distribution plan which was designed to accomplish their goal.
- 147. Defendants Rooke and Rogness, were demanding the creation of multiple corporate entities that would act as holding companies for the IP developed by reason of their work-for-hire employment with eoBuy and/or Indiezone and otherwise demanding a change in the overall capital structure of the company with an equal split of the stock as it pertained to Indiezone which henceforth would be carved out as a separate business entity or as demanded, they would leave Indiezone and start a new company using what they claimed were their own "ideas".
- 148. At all times material hereto, Defendants Rooke and Rogness knew that their claim to leave Indiezone and start a new company using their own "ideas" was designed to extort a new organizational plan for money-property-equity and that by making such a demand they were in violation of their at-will employment Agreements with Plaintiff Corporation, and that their conduct was designed to fraudulently circumvent and dilute the ownership interest of the eoBuy shareholders in Indiezone.
- 149. On or about September 10, 2008, Fennelly, who was in California, called Rooke and Rogness who were in Minnesota on the telephone advising then that they were

 in violation of their fiduciary duties, their written Agreements with eoBuy and Indiezone investors and refused to make changes in accordance with their demands; wherein Fennelly demanded that Rooke and Rogness reaffirm their Agreements with Indiezone or conduct a technology turnover meeting of the IP if they intended to leave their employment with Indiezone; wherein Fennelly advised Rooke and Rogness that if a violation of their Agreements occurred he would seek injunctive relief as per the terms of their Agreements with Indiezone and all other lawful means necessary to safeguard the Companies' IP.

- refusal to accept their corporate re-structuring demands and revised equity splits for the Plaintiff's IP; wherein shortly after their conversation with Fennelly and over the course of the next several days Defendants Rooke and Rogness agreed, conspired and planned among themselves to execute the theft- misappropriation-infringement of Plaintiffs' IP and began to commit certain overt and predicate acts willfully intending to sabotage and misappropriate Plaintiffs' IP and otherwise eliminate the Plaintiff Corporations entry into the digital e-commence Internet-mobile market for sales and purchase for their own commercial benefit and in the injury to Plaintiffs' business and property.
- 151. At all times material hereto, Rooke and Rogness, in furtherance of their plan, fully knowing they would not honor or abide by the terms of their written Agreements with Indiezone and otherwise honor the licensing agreement Indiezone had with eoBuy, falsely advised Fennelly, during a return telephone conversation on or about November 11, 2008, from Minnesota to California that the Plaintiff Corporations could rely on their promises and falsely stated to Fennelly during said telephone conversation that they would each abide by the terms of their written Agreements.
- 152. At all times material hereto, unbeknownst to Fennelly, although Defendants Rooke and Rogness had agreed to abide by the terms of their written Agreements specifically the terms of their shareholder ownership interest in Indiezone, the terms of secreecy in the development and deployment of Plaintiffs Property as well as assignment of ideas and acknowledgement of authorship, each had agreed to move forward with the theft

of the Plaintiffs' IP and to sabotage the Indiczone Servers so as to delay or prevent the launch of the eoBuy-Indiczone join technologies so that they could misappropriate the IP, be first to the market and claim authorship and ownership of said IP.

- 153. Thereafter, in contravention of the law, their written employment and secrecy Agreements, as well as their fiduciary obligations and oral commitments reaffirming their loyalty, defendants Rooke and Rogness in several overt and predicate acts intending to execute their plan by running the affairs of eoBuy and Indiezone, from Indiezone's Minnesota offices began to strategically and deliberately interfere with Indiezone's deployment-development timeline by sending e-mails to California intentionally misinforming Fennelly of the development progress-stages of the beta testing and deployment schedules as well as by maintaining secret communications with or otherwise withholding communications concerning inquires of potential investors and outside vendors seeking licenses from eoBuy and Indiezone.
- 154. Over the course of the next 12 months, in the performance of the scheme to defraud-infringe-control, convert and otherwise misappropriate Plaintiffs' IP, Defendants Rooke and Rogness committed multiple predicate acts in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1961-1968, et seq.

# INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS RELATIONS; COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT; MISAPPROPRIATION NDA Rooke and Rogness- Interference with Prospective Business-Wire-Mail Fraud:

155. That on July 7, 2009, Joseph R. Cellura, the CEO of Malibu Entertainment Group (MEG) located in Las Gatos, California made a telephonic inquiry to Rooke at the Indiezone Minnesota office asking to speak with Fennelly concerning his prior request of MEG's desire to obtain a license for use of certain eoBuy-Indiezone technology on behalf of MEG, and other proposed strategic partners of MEG including, My ESPN, the United States Army, Malibu Entertainment Group, Disney Enterprises, Avinci, China Wireless, Consortium Holding, Inc., Tarsin Inc., Walmart, Target, General Electric and others.

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August 2009, over the telephone Rooke and Rogness from the Indiezone offices in Minnesota, fully knowing and intending on fulfilling their plans to illegally seize Plaintiffs' IP, and use it for their own economic advantage, in a follow-up telephone call directed to the inquiry made by Cellura, did contact Cellura over the telephone, in California, while intending to deceive him and so as to cause financial harm to Plaintiffs; intending to further the planned theft and so as to conceal the true ownership of Plaintiffs' IP did falsely advise Cellura that Fennelly was out of the country; did falsely advise Cellura that Fennelly was out of the country; did falsely advise Cellura that Fennelly was pursuing other ventures and that he was no longer in control of eoBuy or of Indiezone; did falsely advise Cellura that a new company Two Fish, as controlled by Rooke and Rogness, had obtained all of the rights and IP-work product from eoBuy and Indiezone.

157. At all times material hereto, **Rooke** and **Rogness** knew the statements made to Cellura were false; were made intending to make Cellura rely on them, and were made to further their plans to cause economic harm to Plaintiffs in the licensing of the **IP** to Cellura.

158. At all times material heroto, in performance of the IP theft, during the period of July 2009 through October 2009, including but not limited to August 10, 2009, August 11, 2009, August 19, 2009, September 4, 2009 and Rooke and Rogness from the Indiezone offices in Minnesota and to Cellura at the MEG offices in California, engaged in multiple electronic communication on multiple occasions wherein said communication were of a false and misleading nature in the continued misrepresentation to Cellura/MEG that Two-Fish was the lawful owner or authorized licensor of the eoBuy-Indiezone IP-processes being sought by MEG.

#### Copyright Infringement Plaintiffs' NDA-Wire Fraud:

159. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Corporations in preparation for demonstrating their **IP** had prepared and copyrighted a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) which was unique to the Plaintiff Corporations in their agreement with interested third

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parties not to disclose certain aspects of their IP and trade secrets and which was required to be executed by third-parties, including potential investors and vendors or licensees.

- 160. On or about October 14, 2009, in performance of the IP theft Defendants Rooke and Rogness, in an act intended to cause economic harm to Plaintiffs, fully knowing that they were violating their Agreements with Plaintiffs did in violation of those Agreements while falsely claiming to others their ownership-right of use in Plaintiffs' copyrights and trade secrets prepared and altered an Indiezone NDA by removing the name Indiezone and its logo-service mark and did insert the name "Two-Fish Consulting" as the only change to the NDA where the entire content was delivered to Cellura, Defendants DOE, ROE and others was otherwise unchanged.
- 161. At all times material hereto, Defendants Rooke and Rogness, in performance of the planned theft and to cause economic harm to Plaintiffs, in violation of the law, and the terms of their Agreements with Plaintiffs, failed to disclose to Plaintiffs the intended use of the altered NDA and inquiry made by Cellura on behalf of MEG and its strategic partners including, My ESPN, the United States Army, Malibu Entertainment Group, Disney Enterprises, Avinci, China Wireless, Consortium Holding, Tarsin Inc., Walmart and others.
- 162. At all times material hereto, Defendants Rooke and Rogness, in performance of the planned theft of Plaintiffs' IP, and so as to cause economic harm to Plaintiffs, in violation of the law, and the terms of their Agreements with Plaintiffs, did, upon information and belief, on multiple occasions deliver copies of the forgoing misappropriated NDA to Cellura, Defendants DOE, ROE and others.
- 163. In particular, on December 3, 2009, in performance of the IP theft and agreement to cause economic harm to Plaintiff Corporations, Defendant Rogness with the knowledge-permission of Defendant Rooke, did via interstate electronic communications delivery form Edina Minnesota commit copyright infringement of Plaintiffs' Property by providing an altered version of Plaintiff Corporations' NDA, falsely inserting the name Two Fish Consulting, without other changes to the content of said document, attached to an e-mail sent to Cellura, in California together with the following communication a

statement intended to harm Plaintiffs' business-**Property** by making Cellura falsely believe that the **Two Fish** was the owner or had obtained a license from Plaintiff Corporations for use of its' **IP** in the service of MEG's business needs.

164. At all times material hereto, simultaneous with the dispatch of the misappropriated-infringed NDA on December 3, 2009, so as to cause Cellura to do business with Two-Fish via the Internet electronic sent a message contained the following written communication and attachment:

From: Joe Rogness <joe@two---e>

Subject: NDA

Date: December 3, 2009 8:29:20 AM PST

To: Joe Cellura <divotjrc@---t.nel>

Joe, here is a mutual NDA for our conversation today....Joc

Joe Rogness Two Fish

C: 612-963-4491 E: joe@two----me

165. That on or about December 3, 2009, Cellura in reliance on the NDA, and e-mail, from California, via the Internet returned a fully executed NDA to Rooke and Rogness who were in Minnesota, as provided to him by them.

- December 3, 2009, Rooke who was in Minnesota, in performance of the scheme and so as to cause Plaintiff's economic harm, and induce Cellura to do business with Cellura and MEG while over the telephone with Cellura who was in California in response to an inquiry by Cellura about using eoBuy and Indiezone IP did falsely reaffirm and advise Cellura that eoBuy and Indiezone had licensed its IP to Two Fish for all purposes and that Two Fish would deliver the eoBuy micro billing system and Indiezone Ad-Engine platform to MEG and its potential clients.
- 167. On December 3, 2009, and continuing until at least August 2010, Rooke and Rogness who were in Minnesota, in performance of the scheme, and so as to cause Plaintiff's economic harm, sent Cellura who was in California, via Internet delivery,

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copies of a power point presentation containing the same or substantially similar unique processes, methods and compilation of processes for use and application with My ESPN, the United States Army, Malibu Entertainment Group, Disney Enterprises, Avinci, China Wireless, Consortium Holding Inc., Target, Tarsin Inc., Walmart; together with deal points for the use of the eoBuy micro-billing and Indiezone Ad-Engine including multiple presentations electronically delivered between Minnesota and California.

168. The electronic dispatch across state lines of the copyrighted Plaintiffs, NDA and IP power point were predicate acts of criminal copyright infringement known to be a false uttering-delivered when made so as to cause Cellura to rely on and engage in commerce with Rooke and Rogness and was designed to cause economic harm to the Plaintiff Corporations by operation of the fraud, amounting to a pattern of racketeering activities wherein Cellura relied on said false statements to the detriment of MEG causing injury to Plaintiff Corporations.

#### Frandulent Release From Non-Competition Mail-Wire Fraud:

169. At all times prior to December 3, 2009, on or about October 14, 2009, in the performance of the illegal activity, and while intending to proceed and illegally obtain control of the Plaintiffs' IP so as to deliver it to MEG, My ESPN, the United States Army, Malibu Entertainment Group, Disney Enterprises, Avinci, China Wireless, Consortium Holding, General Electric, Target, Tarsin Inc., Walmart and others, Defendants Rooke and Rogness, on or about October 14, 2009, via electronic transmission from Minnesota to Fennelly in California did willfully, intentionally and falsely advise Fennelly that they were requesting Indiezone to "temporarily release" them from their Non-Competition Agreement so that they could assume a temporary consulting assignment within the music industry without being in breach of the Agreements.

170. That at all times material hereto, Defendants Rooke and Rogness fully knowing that they had falsely advised Fennelly of their request that Indiezone temporarily release them from their Non-Compete Agreement so that they could assume

a temporary consulting engagement, did falsely promise to maintain the secrecy of the Plaintiffs' IP, neither disclosing or using it in any manner; promising to return and otherwise maintain the Plaintiffs' operational systems including the company Servers during their absence.

- 171. That on or about October 23, 2009, Indiczone in reliance on the foregoing representations aforesaid, and unknown to them at the time of the illegal activities temporarily released Rooke and Rogness from the Non-Competition terms of their Agreements, however, expressly demanding that they not use Plaintiffs' IP in any manner in the future.
- Rogness were untrue and made in performance of the planned IP thest in preparation for delivery to MEG and its strategic partners including, My ESPN, the United States Army, Malibu Entertainment Group, Disney Enterprises, Avinci, China Wireless, Consortium Holding Inc., Target, Tarsin Inc., Walmart; made so as to induce Plaintiffs such that they would rely on the statements that Rooke and Rogness were only going to be temporarily engaged in outside consulting; and otherwise intended to eliminate the required handover of technology under the control of Rooke in his CTO position, including delivery of passwords and guidelines needed for accessing and maintaining the technical IP infrastructure of the Plaintiff Corporations.
- 173. The statements were willful deliberate or otherwise intentional misrepresentations, and/or false representations, designed to conceal the true nature of their departure from Indiezone and intent to defraud, or otherwise induce reliance by Plaintiff Corporations; wherein Plaintiffs were justifiable in their reliance; and by reason of the wrongful conduct and statements made; damages have been caused to Plaintiffs where monetary relief alone will not compensate Plaintiffs in their losses.
- 174. That at all times material hereto, Plaintiffs have refused to provide a release from the terms of the IP Agreements and the terms of secrecy, non-disclosure and use and entered into with Rooke and Rogness, where Defendants have and continue to unlawfully

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misappropriate, infringe or otherwise use said IP without permission, consent or other lawful

#### DEFENDANTS' INTERSTATE THEFT OF PHYSICAL PROPERTY; DEFENDANTS' COMPUTER SABOTAGE; MAIL FRAUD

#### Interstate Theft of Plaintiffs' Property in excess of \$5,000.00:

- 175. At all times material hereto, Plaintiffs maintained a single restricted written copy of the Disaster Recovery Plan ("DRP") for Plaintiff Source Code and any other information or resources related to maintain the integrity of the technological systems and files as developed by Rooke as CTO and the eoBuy and Indiezone staffs.
- 176. At all times material hereto, DRG was maintained so as to implement and protect against loss of the Source Code and other IP files which took in excess of 10 years to develop with a development cost in excess of \$20,000,000.00.
- 177. At all times material hereto. Defendants Rooke and Rogness knew and were aware that in the event the system would malfuction that without a DRP and without the hand over, for the reason of the personal processes known to Rooke and incorporated in the system, the system could not be restored in the event of a systems failure.
- 178. At all times material hereto Defendants Rooke and Rogness knew and were are that they could not beat Plaintiffs with the speed to market they needed to be first unless they could disrupt-delay Plaintiffs' deployment of its IP; K new that they would be unable to claim first right of authorship; and knew the cloned version would openly apparent to the public and the USPTO.
- 179. That in preparation of the IP thest, so as to obtain an economic advantage and delay-disrupt Plaintiff deployment of its IP, in or about July 2009, Defendants Rooke and Rogness while visiting the California offices of eoBuy-Indiczone did, without the permission, consent or authority of Plaintiff Corporations, illegally obtain and remove from the California facilities of Plaintiffs' only version of the DRP other IP files as developed by Plaintiffs employees in the creation of the joint deployment of the eoBuy-Indiezone Ad-Engine wherein Plaintiff are informed and believe. Defendants Rooke and Rogness

transported said Property across state lines from California to a location in Edina Minnesota so as to facilitate their illegal use-misappropriation-infringement of Plaintiffs' **IP** and otherwise interfere with the ability of Plaintiff to be first to deploy its **IP** into the stream of commerce.

180. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff Corporations, in performance of their scheme the promises of Rooke and Rogness previously made and concerning their representations that they would abide by their Agreements and the reaffirmation of those promises in September of 2008, the statements made in October 2009, that they were only going to temporarily engage in a consulting engagement; their promises to maintain the secrecy and refrain from use of the Plaintiffs' IP; their promise to maintain the Indiezone Servers and return to their employment with Indiezone, each of these statements were knowingly false when made by them to induce Plaintiffs to release them from their Non-Competition Agreement; made so as to conceal the truth of the actual reason for their departure and otherwise eliminate the need for an early turnover of the Server and a comprehensive technical hand-off of the CTO office; made so as to delay the handover of the technical infrastructure of the Plaintiff Corporations joint deployment strategies; and made so as to maintain an economic advantage over the Plaintiff Corporations; and so as to conceal their sabotage and the true provenance of the IP.

181. In response thereto, Fennelly reminded Rooke and Rogness of their promises not to infringe-use Plaintiffs' IP, and on December 17, 2009, Indiezone requested a turnover of the Server and transfer, access codes, e-mails and all related data for the continued operation and deployment of the Plaintiffs' IP as well as a technology hand-off from Rooke regarding the Indiezone CTO office.

182. At all material times hereto, instead of honoring their Agreements on or about December 17, 2009, in violation of their Agreements with Plaintiff Corporations so as to conceal and commit the IP thest-infringement-misappropriation of Plaintiffs' Property, Rooke and Rogness in the performance of their plan agreed between themselves to sabotage the Indiezone Server by intentionally misdirecting, or otherwise deliberately

changing internal passwords, disabling access protocols; modifying the system in manner which could not be detected but would disable the systems future processing capability; by failing to maintain or provide guidelines to maintain access and security certificates; and by refusing to conduct a technical hand-off under established industry protocols.

- 183. At all material times hereto, on or about December 29, 2009, Defendants Rooke and Rogness, in furtherance of their planned theft of Plaintiffs' IP, agreed to commit and did commit computer sabotage-espionage-theft by means of both electronic and physical computer tampering, in violation of 18 USC §§1029 and 1030, where by intending to sabotage the Server and cause economic harm, Defendants Rooke and Rogness illegally accessed the Server intentionally misdirecting, or otherwise deliberately changing internal passwords and removing-eliminating- erasing in excess of 20,000 electronic communications-emails which were the Property of Plaintiffs; and did copy said Property e-mails in both electronic and physical form thereof wherein by doing so each exceeding their authorized access to the Server.
- 184. Thereafter, in performance of the scheme, on or about December 29, 2009, after engaging in the foregoing illegal conduct, said Defendants, Rooke and Rogness did from the State of Minnesota dispatch said Server for delivery to Plaintiff by placing or causing the same to be placed into an authorized mail carriers for interstate delivery into the State of California.
- 185. At all relevant times, by reason of the foregoing, Rooke and Rogness intentionally eliminated Plaintiffs' ability to maintain the Indiezone IP as stored in the Server system and unique deployment environment and thereby effectively prevented Indiezone from raising investment funds and communicating with its vendors and entering the e-commerce markets.
- 186. At all times material hereto, said acts were willful and intended to prevent Plaintiffs' market deployment of the discrete jointly developed techniques of **eoBuy** and **Indiezone** methodologics and processes so as to defraud Plaintiffs and so as to cause economic harm to Plaintiff Corporations and others.

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# ROOKE, ROGNESS, HAZEL, ASHKAR, OLIVER, AND US BANK'S FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION-IN-FACT RICO ENTERPRISE

187. After ensuring the elimination of Plaintiffs' ability to access its IP deployment environment, in the performance of the illegal scheme to be the first to market with Plaintiffs' stolen IP while falsely claiming it as their own, Defendants Rooke and Rogness, who form the hub of the criminal activity, after advancing the IP theft and intended injury to Plaintiffs' business from inside Plaintiff Corporations, then conspired to obtain an agreement with Defendants Hazel, Ashkar and Oliver so as to fund the use of the misappropriated IP.

Hazel, and Ashkar and Oliver of their plans to take and claim Plaintiffs' IP as their own; their plans to prevent Plaintiffs from establishing a proper claim and title to its IP; their plans to keep Plaintiffs out of the e-commerce market; their plans to eliminate the written code and trade secret manuals; their plan to sabotage Plaintiffs' server so as to prevent-climinate Plaintiffs ability to enter interstate markets ahead of them; and their plans for financing, raising funds in support of their illegal activities by falsely claiming Plaintiffs' IP as their own, Rooke and Rogness requested the of assistance-aid of Hazel, Ashkar and Oliver in obtaining the funding and starting a series of corporations to present Plaintiffs' IP as their own so as to engage in commercial profit for themselves.

189. Notwithstanding their knowledge of the illegal conduct required of them, Hazel, Ashkar and Oliver agreed to aid/assist Rooke and Rogness in the misappropriation-infringement theft of Plaintiffs' Property by soliciting investors world-wide, via the Internet and US mails.

190. In performance and illegal use of the IP transactions, at a time prior to November 2011, Defendants Rooke and Rogness entered into an negotiations for an agreement with US Bank for the purpose of processing the AdEngine financial exchange-cash rewards between merchant-advertisers and consumers, wherein US Bank, after the fact knew, and became aware of Plaintiffs' claims for the reason that they had been informed by Plaintiffs that its IP was being infringed and despite said warnings US Bank continues in

the partnership with the Defendants Rooke, Rogness and Jingit LLC causing injury to Plaintiffs business and Property.

# THE RICO DEFENDANTS' ILLEGAL FUNDING AND REINVESTMENT INTO THE JINGIT ENTERPRISE

- 191. Having illegally secured the Plaintiffs' Property through the agreed predicate acts accomplished, via a pattern of racketeering activity by means of computer theft and sabotage; mail fraud, wire fraud and other illegal racketeering activities, the *RICO Defendants* commencing in or about January 2010, raised and are continuing to raise capital to fund the illegal activities through placement of private debt and equity instruments using **Jingit Holdings** f/k/a 7 Ventures.
- 192. The placement of theses private debt instruments were made possible through written solicitations delivered by the *RICO Defendants* for payment into Jingit Holdings which were accomplished both intra-interstate domestic and foreign investment memorandums sent over the Internet and through the US mails by or caused to be so dispatched by the *RICO Defendants*.
- 193. The scheme involves the individual and collective acts of Defendants Rooke, Rogness, Hazel. Ashkar and Oliver in seeking out investors and in knowingly making false statements to investors and in the investment memorandums concerning non-existent ownership of copyright, trade-secrets, patent and trademark rights as alleged to be owned by Jingit LLC., and licensed to the other *Jingit Entitles*, wherein the IP is actually original to, and is the exclusive Property of Plaintiff Corporations.
- Plaintiffs' Property, whereby the Defendants via Jingit Holding falsely claim to be the inventors with right of authorship of the Plaintiffs' Property escalating to improperly asserting the pending registration of the copyrights, trademarks and patents commencing 2010 and continuing to date; wherein in addition the Defendants Rooke, Rogness, Hazel, Ashkar and Oliver falsely assert that Jingit Holding's has been granted USPTO provisional approvals of Plaintiffs' Property falsely claiming it as Patentable works.
- 195. That at all times herein after mentioned, on February 18, 2010, unbeknownst to investors and under the cover of 7 Ventures, Defendants Rooke, Rogness and Ashkar as officers

 of 7 Ventures, in furtherance of the *Jingit Enterprise*, and so as to cause Plaintiffs economic harm, did from the State of Minnesota, electronically file a Regulation D Offering statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission wherein the sum of \$115,000.00 was raised by falsely claiming in the placement memorandum ownership of Plaintiffs' **IP**.

- 196. That at all times herein after mentioned, on April 8, 2010, unbeknownst to investors under the cover of Jingit Holding I/k/a 7 Ventures, Defendants Rooke, Rogness and Ashkar as officers of Jingit Holding, in furtherance of the Jingit Enterprise, and so as to cause Plaintiffs economic harm, did from the State of Minnesota, electronically file a Regulation D Offering statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission wherein the sum of \$385,000.00 was raised by falsely claiming in the placement memorandum ownership of Plaintiffs IP.
- 197. That at all time herein after mentioned, on January 6, 2011, unbeknownst to investors under the cover of Jingit Holding Defendants Rooke, Rogness and Ashkar as officers of Jingit Holding, in furtherance of the Jingit Enterprise, and so as to cause Plaintiffs economic harm, did from the State of Minnesota, electronically file a Regulation D filing statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission wherein the sum of \$280,000.00 was raised by falsely claiming in the placement memorandum ownership of Plaintiffs' IP.
- 198. That at all times herein after mentioned, on February 10, 2011, unbeknownst to investors under the cover of Jingit Holding Defendants Rooke, Rogness, Hazel, and Ashkar as officers of Jingit Holding, in furtherance of the Jingit Enterprise, and so as to cause Plaintiffs economic harm, did from the State of Minnesota, electronically file a Regulation D Offering statement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission wherein the sum of \$385,000.00 was raised by falsely claiming ownership of Plaintiffs' 1P.
- 199. That at all time herein after mentioned, on November 19, 2012 unbeknownst to investors under the cover of Jingit Holding Defendants Rooke, Rogness, Ashkar and Oliver as officers of Jingit Holding, in furtherance of the *Jingit Enterprise*, and so as to cause Plaintiffs